### DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs. DAILY EDITION. for 6 months ......\$25

TRI- WEEKLY, No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period. WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 "

### Speech of Samuel F. Phillips, Esq.,

(CONCLUDED )

I insist that the Confederate States cannot practice taxation under the name of impress men! This they have been doing repeated. ly; and thereby bave broken their constitutional obligations, not only upon the subject of a just compensation, but also upon that which apportions taxation. In the case which I have referred to in Orange county. if the government had levied a tax upon the owners of the property taken to the amount of \$224 050, they could have sold the propcrty that was impressed, paid the tax, and upon that retained in their pockets in cash the amount of money for which they have new a government promise to pay wherever the Secretary of the Treasury shall think it a good financial expedient to is ue the notes required for the carpose. Looking, theo, most unconstitutional and flagrantly oppress- eroment had paid a "just compensation" only ive tax levied upon certain people in the to the owners of horses and mules for so much county of Orange-an unconstitutional and of that property as it has impressed, there flagrantly oppressive tax! which has been | would have been more than a sufficiency of fevied time and again in regard to various additional means among us to pay the dearticles of property upon civizens throughout mands upon the State treasury duing the next most of the counties of the State.

It is not proper that the representatives of the people shall view these things in silence. After more than two years have passed since the inauguration of the system, sorely it is rity of private property from the touch of government, is a point of honor a the pecuancesters in England and upon this continent. Far back in English history, and from the very beginning of our own history, this has army. It may be said that the Confederate been considered a point of vital importance | States ought not to be cersured in the two We shall be recreant to our great public latter respects, as it has not yet adopted either privileges, if we do not brand the assault policy. I submit that we will not act premapoint of honor, in that wee language which | ready received the approbation, at least conit is our right and duty to employ. John tingent and qualified, of the head of the gov-Hampden resisted the whole power of the erument. I understand that large armies English government in case of Ship Money, irrequently make their advances upon the po-when the assessment was only a matter of sition of the enemy by degress. One corps twenty shillings, and at that less than his moves forward and takes its position, and ratable share of the tax, supposing that it then another makes a corresponding movement were legal. For that he has become immor- and the movement of the whole is an aggretal with us. In this State the government | gate of the movements of each department. has yet met with no lawful resistance of these It seems enough to me to detect a movement demands. This acquiescence is not upon the against our rights by one part of the govscore of patriotism, for the . people are indig- remment. That is the proper time for objecnant at the pression. I know in my own | tion and opposition to the direction and charcounty of gentlemen of most approved patriotism, whose eves flashed fire at the bought of what had been done. It is idle to talk of a free people locing a government which robs them of their property. The Confederate government has only to persist in this course towards Southern men, and it will surely lose | tion. every vestige of their affection. They would be unworthy of their lineage and of their education if it were otherwise. They must forget many of the martyrs of their former liberty; they must become cold to array of the most touching incidents in the history of their . race, before they cease instinctively to turn upon any organization of power that trifles with their private property

As to the character of the remedy possessed by the people in cases of unconstitutional impressments by government directly for itself, I observe some difference of opin on between two of the ablest lawyers this continent has produced. Connectior Kent regards it as the right and the duty of the citiz n to enjoin the government; Chief Justice Ruffin regards such is randtion impracticable, and says that the duty of Congress to give just compensation for property impressed is of that class of powers which the "left" to the understanding and conscience of Coogress. I submit to the Hou e that which ever opinion shall be considered law, the Legislature is imperatively called upon for action, at least like that presented by the resolutions.

If it be that a person whose property has been impressed has this remedy of injunction, let us consider how significant & thing it is that in the midst of a spirited people indigannt at a notorious violation of their rights-a 1-peated violation in substantial respects-no one has been found to apply for this remedy! To what shall we attribute this inaction? I know of but one explanation; and that is, despair of successfully contending with the government, or the apprehension that if they succeed they may draw down upon themselves the malic of the myriad of officials that swarm in this land, ven has dealed to him the boon. and whose wrath would produce effects greatly everbalancing their gain by the litigation. For the rest, they remember that they have appealed to the Confederate government time and again without result, or if with result, the result of rendering the system of impressment more rigid and severe. If this apathy and sullen despair have taken possession of our people, let the voice of this Legislature go forth like the blast of a trumpet to arou-e and reassure them. Let it be to them what the example of Hampden was to the thousands of true Englishmen who had submitted to the ship money tax-a point for them to rally around! Hampden did pot inquire whether he would offend the menials of toyal power about the year 1630; if there be such fear in North Carol n in 1864, having for its object the subordina .. 8 we may for its dissipation. Civil liberty is no property, as as een described, is most grieve weed springing spentaneously from the soil in favored regions. Its bright, consummate flow er is the result of many ages of attention and skill. If it be not cultivated it will surely de- words. generate, and come to nothing. Upon any appearance of its decay in North Carolina, it becomes us, who are in great measure its custodians here, at least to tend and water that fair plant whose beauty has been derived from the care and wisdem of those who have preceded

If, however, it be accepted that the citizen Wishes, is all that is left to our constituents .-I have already said that the Confederate gov ernment has published record evidence that it pays little attention to the complaints of the cilizens upon the topic. We will not refer them to that again. We will speak our own mind upon the subject, and we will take care that it shall be respected. North Carolina's Wisdem in all matters pertaining to this war has been too well ascertained for any solemn words of hers, to fall ubbeeded upon the "understanding and conscience" of the government. Sue has proved herself to be wise in council, and resolute in the fold. What she says in behalf of the rights of her people will at Castle Thunder, Wednesday under the be heeded.

What she had have brown the the heeded.

Wednesday under the provisions of "General order No. 65." be heeded.

# DAILY CONFEDERATE.

CLD SERIES, )

There is another topic in connection with this general question which deserves a notice. Some days ago this House was startled by the announcement of the Public Treasurer that he would require some \$9,000 000 to defray the expences of the current year. The idea of imposing a tax upon the people, fourfold greater than that of the last year, was frightful. It was well calculated to amaze legisla tors accustomed to the arithmetic of former years. Yet we see in the instance before us, the Confederate government snatched from the people in one article an amount greater than that, the thought of which had thrown us into such confusion. And when we consider the amount of other property thus seized, we may well remons rate at the serious diminution which has been occasioned in the means of the people to support their State government .-This very action of the Confederate States goes far to increase the discr-dit of the secuthrough words to things, we have before us a | rities of the State. If the Confederate gov-Vear.

I shall detain the House very briefly in discussing the merits of the other resolutions which I have introduced. Whilst indignant upon-this subject of impressment, I thought not too soon for the Legislature of North Car- it a proper occasion for the State to show itself olina to express its opinion of it in plain and | not unobservant of, and not satisfied with the vigorous language This matter of the secu- general course of legislation in Congress upon other matters connected with our liberty. Among these I would specify particularly the liar civil liberty which we inherit from our suspenson of the writ of hapeas corpus; the cry for details, instead of exemptions; and the scheme of placing armed slaves in our which is now making upon this, their yery maturely in censuring projects which have alacter of the movement; and judging by our past experience of other napartments of the government becoming gradually iducated to the President's standard, it appears correct enough even now to stigmatize the steps taken by him as inchoate steps of the administra-

> There are other acts of the Confederate government to which reference is made in this resolution. Of all such acts, whether specified here or not. I subnit to this Honse that such is our sense, that, having been always free ourselves-having sprung from free generations in other lands, and from generations whose freedom' N rih Carolina has curtured during a century upon this soil-we reflect upon them with prefound agitation!

The third resolution witers a truth which is ap arent to every one. It is not only in regard to impressments, but it is in many other respects, that the experiments of the Confederate government upon the temper of North Orfolian have increased, and are in creasing! The apprehension of all thinking men, re thoroughly arouse i upon this sub-If such experiment, have increased judiciary cannot enforce, but which shust be and are increasing, then most assuredly they ought to be diminished, and indeed come speedily to a full end.

It has always been my desire that the gowernment of the Confederate States should enjoy liberally every power that is ex; ressly or impliedly vested in it by the Constitution. especially in this time of pressing war. have endeavored to make my private and public conduct and counsel conform to this standard; but I cannot believe that it is to the advantage of rulers or people that it should be indulged in unconstitutional and oppressive courses of action. If the Southern white man cannot obtain independence in the employment of constitutional methods of vindicating that ind-pendence, it is because Hea-

[In reply to Mr. Shepherd, who had remarked upon the application of the words rob and oppress to the action of the Confederate States in reference to impressments; and who had protested against the general tone d the Resolutions and the foregoing speech, on the ground that Mr. Davis is our President and the Confederate States our government, Mr. Phillips said:]

Mr. Speaker: If the action of the Confederate States has produced the result which I have attributed to it; and if that action has been repeated and deliberate, then it involves necessarily the very idea contined in the words which I have used. I have no hesita tion in repeating that any such unconstitutional action of the government in seizing private ous oppression and robbery; and I can entertain no scruples about dealing with such action with gloves off! It is no time to mince

I admit that Mr. Davis is my President, and that the Confederate States is my government; and that is precisely my reason for speaking of them, and for wishing the Legislature to address them in terms of rebuke. I have no interest in discussing the conduct of the Czar of Russia, or of the President of the United States. The reason given by the has no remedy in the process of the Courts, gentleman from Cumberland for excepting the remeny which this Legislature can give b, the Confederate States, is precisely the reason a firm protest, to be followed, if disregarded. I would assign for including it. How should by such action as will enforce diedience to its | we be interested in the domestic concerns of a government that is not ours? I should regard it as a poor excuse from a sevent whom I should have occasion to reprove, if he were to offer, as a reason for excusing him, the fact of his being my servant! I cannot comprehend the pertinency of the objection. No doubt North Carolina voted for Mr. Davis, and a sisted to elect him; and it is for that reason that she regards him as responsible to her for his conduct, and will hold him to that responsibility.

Sixty, odd Yankee deserters from the army and navy below Richmond came in, reporting RALEIGH, N. C. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16. 1864.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, )

Dec: 10, 1864. Elitors Confederate: - With deep mortification we read the proceedings of our Legislature. On every side, among officers and men, you hear strong expressions condemning the course of this body. What material is it composed of? As remarked and suspected, many of the members elected last summer as Vance candidates, while at heart entertaining the opinions r Mr Holden, to be elected advocated Vance's election as Governor. North Carolina soldiers in the field build up a reputation for our good old State and this body pulls it down. What acts and resolutions have they dehated and passed? What renders the State officers and other exempts be ter than the soldiers of this army who have been through campaigus, away from home, their families and business, many weary months? Mr. Fowle, and others consider it a great indignity and destruction of State sovreignty to ask that some of their friends try it a while! The army weakened, the country overrun and Gen. Lee calling for more men, still these men must be kept at home! Great lover of the dear old State! Member of the Legislature-then Adjutant General for the Sate-then member of the House of Commons-to keep from Virginia.

The most autrageous act of the Legislature is that increasing their own per diem to \$45, and fitty c-nts mileage! Their mentaly pay more than twice that of Gen. Leve! when, as remarked by one in the trenches, Gen. Lee, is worth forty thousand such men as compose that body, A Lieutenant gets eighty dollars per month, clothes himself, buys one ration and draws one of meat and oread-when these great lovers of justices of the peace, militia officers Without any militia, receive more than this amount in two days! A private away from his family, exposed to all kinds of weather, one furlough a year, receiving eighteen dollars per month, while these State rights men get forty five dollars par day, in the same noney, I presume—as often remarked here, "pays his board and five drinks per day"—furloughs greated whenever agreeable. Why their families and property should be called upon to assist in paying this \$45 to these great lovers of Home Guards,, clerks and oth-

ers, is the querry. work for the good of the country and not speak and act for Bancombe and to sustain or increase their popularity with the people at home, how much better off would we be, and the old State have a better character abroad It has been prop sed that we allow Gen Grant to take the members of that body, if he will release an equal number of our boys from some Northern prison. Will this war ever end, when we have such booles convened in a State? Many persons think Grant will move part of his army into North Carolina, to see if the people are like some of the members of the Legislature, or entertain sentiments simi ar to those of Leach, Logan and Turner of Congress; or Pool, Fowle, Phillips and others in the Legislature.

We are doing well here, anxious for Grant to come up and attack us, as he did during the Summer. Keep us posted as to the doings and acts of that body in Raleigh.

### -----Col. Pool's Resolutions.

We copy with pleasure the following series of resolutions, introduced into the House of Commons by Col. S. D. Pool, of Carteret .-They have the-ring of the true motal:

Resolved, That the Convention of North Carolina in May 1861, acted wisely in dissolving the political connection of the State with the United States.

Resolved, That the General Assembly and the people o North Carolina, with the exception of a few heartless speculators and extertioners who are amassing princely fortunes, are in favor of a speedy and permanent peace, but that they will accept no peace, except on the independence of the Contederate States. Resolved. That so soon as the Government of the United States shall, through its constituted authorities, express its willingness to treat with the Contederate States, Commissioners should be appointed by the authorities of the

said States to negonale a place. Resolved, I hat, although the General Assembly of North Carelina approves the appointment, at the proper time, of Commissioners to negotiate a treaty of peace between the Confederate and United States, it believes that Generals Lee, Beauregard, Bragg, Smith, and Hood, and the gallant officers and men under their command, are, for the present, much better regulators of a permanent peace than any the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, or the Congress of the Confederate

States, could appoint. Resolved, That North Carolina, in the future as in the past, will remain true to her faith plighted to her sister States of the Souther'n Confederacy, true to her blood, shed on the numberless battle-fields of this Revolution, true to the bones of her sons now bleaching on the hill sides, mountain tops, and in the valleys of all the States from Maryland to Texas; true to the mutilated forms of those who have shed glory on her name in every contest for treedom, and true to the gallant men who are this day sternly confronting the

Resoired That while she mourns her gallant dead - weeps over and sympathizes with, her crippled living, and deprecates the evils and horrors which a protraction of this unholy war, waged by our unscrupulous and powerful foe, must still entail upon her-no craven spirit of submission, por visions of reconstruction shall lead her from the path of duty towards her sister S ates; but, on the contrary, in view of all the responsibilities assumed by the act, she avows her solemn and unalterable determination to aid, to the extent of her ability, in securing an eternal separation, social, political, and, as far as possible, commercial, from the people of the United States, who have blockaded her ports, stolen her negroes, pillaged her fields, burned her towns, outraged her daughters and murdered and mained her sons.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Legislatures of the several States of the Confederacy, and to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from North Carolina, as embodying the sentiments of this General Assembly, and of a vast majority of the people of North Carolina.

Five bundred prisoners, captured by Gen. Rosser at New Creek left Scaunton on Tuesday last by the Central train for Richmond. OFFICIAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, ) WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF LONSCRIPTION, RICHMOND, VA., December 21, 1864. CIRCULAR ?

No. 35. TENERALS Commanding Re-J serves in the respective States will proceed, forthwith, and with the utmost vigor, to organize for "continuous local service, to be mustered in for the war," companies to consist of all men found fit for light duty, and not otherwise assigned, and actually employed, of men transferred to the Invalid Corps, and found fit for the duties hereinafter indicated, and such me), as are temperarily disabled tor field service. The men of this latter class, when found ready for the field, to be forth-

with restored to their proper commands.

These companies to consist of not less than sixty men, and officers of the Reserve Corps will be saigned by the Generals Commanding to a thorough inspection of them, and the muster rolls forwarded to this Bureau.

Upon their reception the Secretary of War will assign officers to the command of the commander. assign officers to the command of the companies.

It is the purpose of the War Department to assign these companies to duty as guards at Posts, Prisons, Camps Instructions, in Railroad trains, and such like service. Prompt action is required of officers charged with the duties herein prescribed.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WER. C. B. DUFFIELD, A. A. G.

JNO. W. HIMSDALE, A. A. G. HEADQUARTERS RESEVE, N. C., }

RALEIGH, Dec. 13, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, ) No. 20. N Pursuance of Circular No. 35, Bureau, of Conscription, Current Series, all light duty men, not assigned in a Staff Department, all men of the Invalid Corps fit for guard duty, and all soldiers temporarily disabled for field service, in the State of North Carolina, (except of liahr's Battalion, and those at the Posts of Cherlotte, Salisbury, Greensboro' and Raleigh, in regard to whom specific instructions have geen given) will report in person, at one of the Camps of Instructions, for examination, by Select Medical Examining Boards. Those found unable for field service, but fit for guard duty, will, under directions of the Commandant of Camp, be organized into into companies of not less than sixty men, 'for continous local service,' or will be assigned to companies already organized. They will be mustered in for the war, and duplicate Muster Rolls forwarded to this office to be transmitted to the Secretary of War, for the assignment of proper officers.
By Command of Lieur.-Gen. Holmes,

JNO. W. HINSDALE, Conservative, Wilmington Journal copy seven times. Fayettvide Observer, Western Democopy two times.

HE AADQURTERS RESERVE, N. C .. ? RALEIGH, Dec. 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 21.

I. Major H. R. Hooper, Quartermaster P. A. No. 21 C. S. having in obedience to special Orders 293, Par. XXXI, A. & 1. G. O. Current Series, reported at these Headquarters, is assigned to duty as Quartermaster. Reserves of N. C., and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

11. All officers in command of Reserves will at

once make requisition for lothing, and estimate for funds for the payment of their commands, for-warding them to Major Hooper at Raleigh. By command of LIEUT. GEN. HOLMES: JNO. W. HINSDALE,

dec 15-d7t Assistant Adjutant General. Conservative, Wilmington Journal copy seven times. Fayetteville Observer and Western Dem-

TREASURY DEPARMENT. 1 CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,

RICHMOND Dec mter 7, 1864. NO holders of five per cent. Call L Certificates .-- Attention is respectfully call, ed to the provisions of the ninth section of the act of Congress, entitled an act to reduce the currency, &c., approved February 17, 1864, which declares that "all call certificates shall be fundable, and shall be taxed in all resects at is provided for the Tresury notes .into which they are

convertible.'

The fourth section of said act inposes a tax of one hundred per cent, on the Treasury uotes represented by said five per cent. call certificates which shall remain outstanding on the first day of January, eighteen I undred and sixty-five.
G. A. TRNHOLM, Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURRY DEPARTMENT, ? RICHMOND, VA, NOV. 28, 1864 NOTICE is hereby given to holders and owners of certificates of Stock and Coupon Bonds issued under the act of August 19, 1861, redeemable after the first day of January, 1865, for present the same for payment on the SECOND DAY OF JANUARY, or at any time theroafter, to the Treasurer of the Confederate States, one of the Assistant Treasurers of the Confederate States, or a Pay De ositary of the Confederate

States, funds having been placed in the hands of said agents for the purpose of redeeming such stock and coupon bonds. No interest will be allowed on such stock and coupon bonds after January first, 1865. G. A. TRENHOLM, de 13-taw2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, RICHMOND November 28 1865 THE holders and owners of coupon Bonds and Certificates of Stock issued under

the act of August 19th, 1861, redeemable after the 1st day of Ja. uary and July, 1864, are hereby notified to present the same for payment to the Treasurer, one of the Assistant Treasurers, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hands of these officers for the purpose of redeeming said bonds and stock. No interest will be allowed thereon after January first ,1866. G. A. TRENHOLM, Secretary of Transury. de 13 taw 2m

WANTED.

To hire for the ensuing year, at General Hospita' No. 1, Kittrell's Springs, N. C, COOKS, WASHERS, AND IRONERS, male or female.

Persons wishing to hire their servants, will ap-

H. F. BUTT,

Surgeon in charge. Kittrell's Springs. N. C., Dec. 1-eod13t

S RVANTS WANTED I wish to hire, for the ensuing year, a number of good Servants, Cooks and Washer women, for service at General Hospital No. 14, Wake Forest,

N. C. Parties having hands of the above description Parties baving usaddress to hire, will please address M. J. DEROSSET, Surgeon in charge, Wake Forest, N. C. dec 7 eodtilljan1

ANDS FOR SALE.

FOR sale, 1,260 Acres of Land in Stanly county. On the premises two small houses—Land well adapted for Wheat and Tobacco. Situated two miles from Rocky River, and ten miles from Con-

cerd Depot the county seat of Cabarres, N. (.

For full particulars and plot, apply to

HENDERSON & ENNIS. Salisbury, N. C., Dec 10-d5t

VOL. 1-No. 275.

UST RECEIVED.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO. A large lot of SHOT-Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7.

TOUR PER CENT. CERTIFId have for sale at Mr. Turner's Book Store, Four per cent. Cortificates, and wish to purchase Old and New North Carolina Coupons.

de 15-d8t

NEGROES TO HIRE.

THE subscriber will bire out for 1865, at High Point, on the N. C. Railroad, on the 28th of Dec. 1864, sixteen NEGRO MEN.

de 14-33t HENRY S. CLARK.

SITUATION AS TBACHER WANTED.

A LADY wishes a situation as Teacher, either in a School or private family. She will engage to teach the English branches and Muste on the Piano-Reference given. Address

MISS M. E. K.

Care Editors Confederate, Raleigh N. C. de 14-dtf

OXFORD FEMAL COLLEGE.

The 28th Session will open on Monday, the 9th of January, and close on Thursday the 25th of May, 1865. It is important for students to be present on the first day of the session.

J. H. MILLS, de 13-12t\* Oxford, N. C.

NTOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given to Refugees from Carterett, Craven, Jones and Onslow counties, that I will attend at Goldsboro', on January 6th, 1865, for the purpose of collecting Interest due on Sequestrated Debts. This notice does not apply to those who have paid interest to the 30th of May 1864.

C. S. WOOTEN.

Requirer

SHALL HIRE OUT, FOR the ensuing year, on the 29th instant, at the Market House in Raleigh, FOURTEEN EX-CELLENT NEGRO MEN, unless they are pre-viously disposed of. Persons wishing to hire, can apply to WILL. A. BLOUNT, Sex. dec 6-d10t

MANTED. A situation as a TEACHER in a private family, by a young Lady, competent to teach the usua English branches, French and Music and Piano.

RICHELIEU, de 14 d4t Henderson, N. C. INIVE HUNDRED HANDS FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track laying of the Chatham Rail-road. The highest market price will be given

and hands well taken care o ALSO: 100 CARPENTERS. Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill Wanted.

Pres't Ralligh, N C., J. E. ALLEN, Sup't, Cary, N. C.

dec 6-dtf Conservative copy till forbid.

Address

OTIGE A SPECIAL AGENT will leave this Office for the Army of Northern Virginia on the 18th inst., for the purpose of conveying such supplies as may be-contributed to our soldiers as a Christma- offering by their friends at home.
EDWARD WARREN,

Surgeon General N. C. Raleigh, Dec. 9-d6t

DUBLIC : ALE IN GHAN-

VILLE COUNTY. ON Monday, 19th December, at my residence in Granville county, N. C., formerly owned by Dr. O. F. Manson, I will sell at public auction to the highest bider, the following property :- My HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNI-

TURE; Among which is a superior 7 octave PiANO, nearly new, and in good order, a small lot of fine Cattle, Pork. Bacon, Sugar, Molasses, &c., &c. Dec. 13, '64-6t R. A. GHOLSON, M. D.

TAX IN KIND!

The Assessors for Wake county will be in Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the tax in kind of Corn, Fodder. Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans, Ground

We want every good citizen to give in for the Soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, I ay and Wool, can also list at the above

F. G. FOSTER, NATHAN IVEY, } Assessors. nov 19 dtw&wtd

Standard, Daily Conservative and Daily Progress copy and sond bill to Assessors for approval. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE METHODIST PUBLISHING COMPANY, RALEIGH, N. C. FIRST READER, for Southern Schools:

Price per hundred \$30,00

" dozen \$,50

" single copy 50 SOUTHERN ZION'S SONGSTER, for Sabbath

BULLION'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Revised by Rev. Dr. Chaven, (in press).

We can also furnish all Published in the South. desired. Orders solicited, and will be promptly attended to. Address

REV. A. R. RAVEN. oct 27 dtf THE CHURCH INTELLIGEN-

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CEURCE PUBLISHING AS-SOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CABOLINA.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., REV. G.M. EVERHART, A. M. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION-CASE, IN ADVANCE : For three months ... For six months.....

For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent. Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C." nev 1.d2t

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or menth.

## DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THEER pollars per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be ex scuted at this Office with dispatch, and as reatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

### AUCTION SALES

\$40,000 Internal Improvement.
BONDS FOR SALE I—Will be sold in the city of Raleigh, N. C., at the Auetion rooms of Creechber, Forty Thousand dollars of North Carolina twenty year Conpon bonds. These were issued for the benefit of the Chatham R. R. Company and are secured by a special sinking fund provided for their redemption when due.

No better investment can be found.

No better investment can be found. Copies of the laws authorizing the issue can be had on application to the undersigned or to Messrs. Creech and Litchford, Commission Mer-chants & Auctioneers. KEMP P. BATTLE. President C. R. R. Co.

OR RENT

WILL be rented, at public action on the 17 h inst., on the premise, a very neat House, with a rooms coverably well furnished, with three cores of land attached, and located in a desirable part of the village of Chapel Hill, N. C.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON.

Conservative copy till day, and Petersburg Ex-press twice, and forward bills to this office.

CUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The R ports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of, N. C', where Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume I, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Fsq.
Price of No. 11, \$12.50; No. 1, \$7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber.

A. R. RAVEN,
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

LIIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgen or ts for the extensive patronage he has here of the re-ceived at the hands of the people; and entired v solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tailow, I am compelled to change my base," and will in future tan all he as for one third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers the of charge as heretofore, and those able to have en get their bides tanned at 50 cents per pour d.

All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is roady.

J. ROBT, JEFFREYS. Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R. nov 18-tf .

ORDNANCE BUREAU

BICHMOND, Nov. 26, 1864 THE following named men, formerly employed by Messrs. Jones. Messecial order 233, Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 28, 1864, with orders to report to the Chief of Ordnance, Richmond, will so uport forthwith, otherwise they will subject then say a to the penalties attached to disobedience of the order detailing them.

order detailing them. . J T Leak. Sidney Crace, J H Thaver, L V. Brown, Alb't Armfield, Jesse Rilms. W. Robeson, J C Kinney, Jeseph He at Milton Wood, J R Barton, W H Turcion, J L Campbel, Z L Ledbetter, J M Rainsey, ST Stock. H W Weisner:

By order of Chief of Ordnance,

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

THE Subscriber having qualified as Admin istrator of the estate of Joseph S. Norman, Fr., late of Halifax county, and farmerly of Washing. ton county, dec'd, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for said county, at November Term, 1864, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present them for payment within the time limited ! y law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be included in bar of their recovery.

Persons indebted to said estate, will please make immediate payment.

dec 7 • SWAIN S. NOKMAN, Adm'r.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber baving qualified as Administrator of the estate of Joseph & Norman, Jr., late of Halifax county, and to merly of Waibington county, decead, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for said county, at Nov'r Term, 1864, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate of said dec'd, to present them duly authenticated for payment within the time limited by law for that parpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

immediate payment. W.M. J. NORMAN, Adm'r. PAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MILI-

TARY ACADEMY. The first Session of this Institution will commence the lat of February, 1865. Applications for admission must be made prior to the lat January, 1865; about which time the terms will be made known. Address

MAJ. WM. A. BANKS. Superintendent. Also wanted, TWO TEACHERS of military education and a STEWARD in this institution.

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITA-RY ACADEMY. THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1865. Applications for appointments must be timad prior to 15th December 1864, about which meet the terms will be made known. Address Maj. WM. M. GORDON,

oct 1-d4m WANTED,

A LADY as a Governess, qualified to teach the English branches, French, Latin and Music, in a private family near Raleigh. References given and required. Address Box 58, Raleigh, N. C. dec 10-d6t

STOLEN,

FROM my Office, on the nigght of the 18th November, ult., my BOOK OF ACCEUNTS—settled and unsettled, for the years '63 and '64. It is a large Ledger and contains all the charges for my professional labors during the above-mentioned period of time. It cannot, under any circumstances, be of service to another save for its leather cover and remaining blank leaves, while it is of incalculable value to me. I will give One Thousand Dollars reward for

the recovery of it, and no questions arked.
dee 9-tf CHAS. E. JOHNSON THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL FINISHING The next session will begin at Mebanesville on the N. C. R., R., Feb. 1st, 1865. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been mide, with a view to making good soldiers

as well as good scholars.
Address. COL. WM. BINGHAM. Address. Superintendent. Oaks, N.C. nov. 21-40t.

# Daily Confederate.

D. K. MCRAE, A. M. GORMAN

he directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

### FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1864.

The daily scene in the Legislature, are the assaults on the Confederate Government .-It is taxed with all the legislation of Congress and is held to account for the unauthorized conduct of subordinates, as though such misconduct were avowed, while the enemy are endeavoring to environ the Confederacy with a chain of subjugation. Our legislators who have the control, make no effort to inspire resistance, but use every endeavor to dispirit and discourage the temper of the people. Various series of resolutions have been in-

troduced-all of them more or less agitating and denunciatory. The Congressional legislation is pronounced despotic, and the laws of the Confederacy stigmatized as odious, oppressive and unconstitutional; and some of these accolations invite the representation in Congress from this State to shandon their places and come home, in certain contingencies, while others counsel resistance to the law, and collision with the Confederate authorities. It is a sad and deplorable spectacle, that we are compelled to witness here in Raleigh from day to day. It cannot well be judged of by persons at a distance.

The acts of conscription, the impressment laws, the anticipated suspension of the habeas corpus, are seized on as causes of furor; and all of them are denounced as unconstitutional. Now take the last act suspending the habeus corpus. Is there a judicial tribunal in the land which pronounced it unconstitutional? Not une, that we are aware of .-Two out of three of the Judges of the Supreme Court in this State, have incidentally held that it was constitutional, and that it Properly covered the cases of persons seeking 10 avoid the military service. Judge Battle refused to order the writ, becase it appeared · upon the face of the application, that'the party was in arrest, upon a charge of seeking to avoid military service; and Judge Manly delivered an able epinion, sustaining by very strong implication the constitutionality of the act; and Judge Pearson has not held the contrary. Yet Mr. Fowle's resolutions fly right in the face of all the judicial decisions yet made on the question, and undertake to pronounce a legal effect of the suspension of the writ, which would narrow this great measure of public safety which is only resorted to in times of great peril, down to mere nothingless, indeed, than that other process for preventing crime, to wit, putting the party suspected under recognizance for good-behavior.

So of the conscription law. It is yet assailed as a despotic measure—as unconstitutional: notwithstanding that in this State, and in all the other States, the question has been raised either directly or incidentally, and the most solemn and weighty authority that judicial decision can afford, has placed the conscript acts under the shadow of the Constitution.

So of the impressment law of last session. Mr. Phillips and those who support his resolutions, denounce this measure as against the Constitution, and he goes so far as to denounce as robbery, the acts of the Government agents who impress property under the provisions of

We have not intended to lose sight of great hardships necessarily entailed by the war upon the people, and we can readily understand how sensibly they must feel --- first the impressment of their persons, when they are taken out of civil life and from their eccupations, more or less lucrative, and placed in the army where the compensation is not lucrative at all. So of the impressment of property. We can see and appreciate the hardstips of having one's property impressed at all—the more so when impressed and a less compensation allowed than the full market value; but no one will deny that impressment is one of the actual necessities of the war; and if the people would conduct the war to a final success, they must yield to this pecessity. When the necessity for impressment is conceded, the next thing is to have it so managed as to inflict as light an inconvenience as possible. It cannot be expected that the government shall pay full prices for what it impresses. Such a course would bankrupt the government beyond peradventure; and if the people exact this, then they distinctly announce their purpose not to submit to the necessary sacrifices to carry on the war. It is not contemplated in the provision of the Constitution by which private property is taken for the public, that full value is to be paid for it-for the phrase "just compensation," does not mean the market value. The amount of compensation is not allowed by the Constitution to rest with the owner of the property, but it is clearly intended to be ascertained by persons chosen for the purpose. And what is to be deemed just, is to be arrived at by taking into consideration not only the value of the property, but all the circumstances -- the needs of the government, the condition of the currency, the use to which the property is to be applied. Nor can impressment be at all compared with taxation. It rests on a principle wholly different, and it is no more an injustice to impress the horse of a man who has a horse, and have the corn of another unimpressed, because the government does not need the corn, than it is to impress a man who is forty-nine years and eleven months of age, and leave another who is fifty years old unimpressed. I see had be sade and truly ,

This impressment of private property is neither a novelty in war, nor a peculiarity with this government. All the governments of the world recognize an act upon the principle : and no where, not in any country, does the government pay to the owner full market value. Nor are impressments confined to times of war. In North Carolina, by enact-

ments of law, private property has been impressed for the public use-and never is the owner permitted to set his value upon the property impressed. We recollect, Mr. Phil. lips, when a member of the House of Commons in 1852, had charge of several Plank Roads corporations, for which he introduced acts of incorporation. In all his charters was a section enabling the company to locate and obtain title to land. In other words, the corporation having ascertained the location of its road by survey, could proceed to impress the land; and whether the owners were willing or not, to obtain a title to it; and when it was unwilling to give the price asked by the owner, a process of ascertaining the just compensation was taken. Suppose the assessors. be they called jury or commissioners (and they were called each judiscriminately) fixed the compensation, as was often done, at less than the owner could sell it for, would Mr. Phillips have inveighed against the State of North Carolina for robbing? This is precisely our case. Here the assessous are disinterested men, and from their decisions the dissatisfied

party may appeal to a final umpire. We are not at present justifying the present difference between the schedule prices and market value. This gap may be too great. But that is an error of judgment in the Commissioners, or it may arise from the fluctuation of value in the intermediate period for which the schedule is fixed; but the remain edy is by satisfying the Commissioners. Congress is engaged in modifying the impressment laws. We have every reason to think that it will endeavor to reach as near as possible to favor the interests of the people. . We hope it will. We would be glad to see every hardship removed. But neither the people are benefitted, nor the cause advanced, by the un-

And as for the counselling of revolution, it has a gravity beyond that of a mere imprudence-it is to say the least of it, of most mischievous tendency.

wise and intemperate accusations which Mr.

Phillips and his associates use towards the

### From Richmond.

The last Richmond papers say there was not even a rumor of any operations by the enemy around that city. The enemy's troops which crossed to the South side of the James, near Dutch Gap, on the 7th, were separated from our forces, opposite the point of debarcation, by low, marshy ground, which made an attack upon them almost impossible. The same circumstances must make the position one of no value. If our troops cannot get in, the enemy cannot get out.

The Examiner thinks the reconnoisance by General Longstreet on Saturday, and the shelling of Fort Gilmer the same day, were, in the opinion of many observers, the closing events of the expiring year on the lines below Richmond. No movement of importance, it is thought, will be undertaken by either side until alter the first of January. We have however a wary foe to centend against, and we may be sure they will avail themselves of the slightest opportunity to obtain an advantage. Let our pickets, therefore, be ever on

From the South side we have nothing of interest. It is presumed that Warren's raiding column has succeeded in returning to the lines of the main army.

### BRILLIANT EXPLOIT IN THE VALLEY.

On December 6th, Lieut. Baylor, of the 12th Virginia cavalry, with 40 men, surprised and totally routed 60 Yankees, of the 21st New York, killed, wounded and captured all except 13, without the loss of a man. A few days previous he captured the post at Charlestown and Keys, near Harper's Ferry. Yankee loss 85 men and 116 horses. At this place Baylor lost his brother, a noble boy of sixteen, and George Crayton wounded. The prisoners and borses were safely brought out.

The Yankee scouting party had started out with the intention of breaking up Baylor's party, but had given up the idea, and were returning to camp, when Baylor's men with a peculiar yell rushed upon them, and of that motley band of Irish Yankees who started out with such bright hopes, but thirteen reached camp to tell the tale.

### The Army of Tennessee-

Our exchanges bring us encouraging reports from this army. Equipments for recruits are being sent forward enough to march triumphantly through Middle Tennessee. should the weather and the roads prove favor-

The impression prevails with well informed parties connected with the army, that Nashville will be recentured before Christmas, and that should Breckforidge's new campaign prove successful, Chattanooga and Knoxville will be evacuated much sooner.

The reports we have been receiving for several days past relative to large accessions to the army from the citizens of Tennessee, we have room to believe have much foundation in truth. The attempt on the part of the Federal authorities to enforce the draft in Tennessee and Kentucky, can have no other tendency than to increase Hood's army.

The following despatch from Gov. Harris. though not of a recent date, evinces the spirit of the army and people of Tennessee :

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TEN ESSEE, COLUMBIA, November 28, VIA BARTOW, December 9. - The eveny evacuated Columbia last night and are retreating on Nashville. Our army is in good bealth and most excellent spirits, and are vigorously pressing the enemy's rear, while Forrest will harass his

front and flanks. Supplies are abundant, and the people ere delighted beyond measure at our return. The Tennessee regiments will be filled. ISHAN G. HARRIS.

MISLES Courses to green

If the leaders of the House of Commons were directing their abilities to useful and practical legislation, so that the searching eye might discover some one single measure of benefit to the country as the fruit of their labor, then there might be some slight excuse for the parade of their works before the public. But what will the people say of this ostentations display of speeches "published by request," which is ripening into a fashion, and is burdening the air with the odor of fulsome flattery on the one hand, and gratified vanity on the other. No such pretentious demonstrations marked the introduction of the great Parliamentary characters of other days. The speeches of Patrick Henry, Edmond Burke, and all great statesmen, if brought out on the special request of admiring friends, were never so produced, except the effort were peculiar, even for them, as an effort of intellectual power and of public benefit. But here in the North Carolina House of Commons, it is only necessary for any man to speak a speech that will fill two or three-columns, and forthwith there goes out to him from breasts full of admiration, overflowing quantities of the milk of sweet approval, (say a pint or more,) and earnest, sincere, nay, positively anxious desires, that the speech should be printed; and lo! forthwith appears the ex-

quisite correspondence. "Sir. We have heard with feelinks impossible to be repressed, and listened to with the most stifling emotion, the exuberant and rotundious elaboration of condensed and concentrated philosophy, so happily, harmoniously add hnmanely blended and mixed with eloquence and humor, argument and want of argument, pathos and bathos, with which you were pleased to amuse and to attempt to instruct the House of Commons this day; and being unwilling that such a light should be kept under any given number of bushels, we pray, entreat, beseeth and supplicate, and if necessary implore, that you write out this transcendently luminous exposition for publication, and that soon, and gratify

A BURSTING PUBLIC." And thereupon a short, intensely modest. but supremely thankful answer is returned highly favorable-and the "baby is born." And thus party politicians tickle and are ticklad, to their intense savisfaction

The Fight at Bellfield. We learn from Col W. A. Parham, commanding the Black Warter department, and who was present at the recent fight at Bellfield, that all the troops eugzged were commanded by Lt. Col. John J. Garnett, of N. C., commanding the Post at Hicksford. When Major General Hampton reached that place and inspected the works and dispositions of Lt. Col. Garnett, he was so well satisfied with their strength and adaptation, that he left the entire front of the enemy's advancing column of some 20,000, of all erms, to be met by Col-G., while he swung his cavalry force around to the left flank, and Gen: A. P. Hill moved upon his right flank. And so admirably and efficiently were Col. Garnett's batteries and men employed, that his forces alone had met and defeated the enemy, and caused him to beat a basty retreat, before either Gens, Hampton or Hill had time to reach and attack his

Col. Parham informs us that great credit attaches to Col. Garnett for the skill, promptness and vigor with which he handled his troops and defences-losing only some four or five killed and only a like number wounded : while his raking fires laid at least a hundred yankees low, and caused the balance to fly in terror back to their entreuchments for protec-

It affords us great pleasure to record this testimonial of the ability and success of this gallant officer. We understand that the services of Lt. Col. Garnett are so highly appreciated by a distinguished officer commanding another important department, that he has made special application for him, where he is to take command of two battalions. We feet confident he will add new laurels in this new field of operations to those so worthily won at Hicksford.

### Legislative Summary.

Councillers of State and Trustees of the University were voted for yesterday. No result was declared.

In the Senate, the bill to consolidate the Militia and Home Guards, came up on its

In the House, on Wednesday night at 11 o'clock the Revenue Bill passed its third reading. Yesterday nothing of importance was done.

Dr. E. Burke Haywood has been appointed by Governor Vance a Director in the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, to fill the unexpired term of Lawrence Hinton, deceased

### HEADQUARTERS 6TH N. C. REGT. February 22, 1864.

WM. F. McKEssen, Esq. Dear Sir-At the request of the war-worn soldiers, from Burke county, in my regiment, I desire to express to you their high appreciation of your uniform kindness to their suffering families, and especially to return thanks for your generous donation of shoes, by which they were shod, when otherwise suffering would have ensued. And more recently for your magnificient present of servicable winter shoes to every woman in the county, who

had a representative in this command. Never, my dear sir, can they or I and words to express our gratitude and admiration for your noble conduct; but, while we ourselves, are poor indeed, we trust that He who hath shielded us will reward you.

With grateful feelings for your kind partiality to me, individually, I have the honor to be,

Editors Confederate; With the hope that others may be induced to follow so good an example as Mr. McK. has given, I send you this for publication.

Lt Col. 6th N. C.

of the Treasury, at three hundred millions.

Mr. Bridgers, of N. C., opposed the substitute and advocated the original bill.

Mr. Feote called the question. SAMUEL MCD TATE,

Your obliged humble servant,

From the Augusta Register Dec. 13. The Field.

The fighting near Coosawhatchie, on the Charleston and Savannah road on Friday re-

culted decidedly in our favor. Gen. Gartrell, who was seriously wounded in the fight, arrived here yesterday morning. He is doing pretty well. He was wounded by a fragment of a shell which slightly injured his left arm, and struck him to beit side tracturing one rib badly, and injuring, if noteliacturing, others. We hope, however, that his recovery may be speedy.

The praises of the gallant General and his-Courier gives the following report of the af-

The enemy on Friday a ternoon made an attack on our lines at Coosawatchi, and were again badly repulsed. The fight took place between the Tilifinny trestle work and the Coesawbatchie bridge. The heaviest fighting was between the enemy's treops, consisting of a brigade of infantry and artillery, estimated a about three thousand, commanded by General Hatch, and the Georgia troops, under the command of General L. J. Gartrell, on our rigat, resting on-Tilifiney Creek. All accounts concur in stating that the fight was hotly contested. The musketry firing was terrific. Our force was estimated at not over nine hundred, consisting of detachments of the 5th and 47th Georgia, and the 1st and 3d Georgia Reserves.

Skirmishing commenced early in the morning and was kepted up with more or less vigor until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the sugagement became general. The enemy attempted to gain possession of the Tilifinny Cut and tre-tle works, an important position commanding the line of Tailroad at Coosawatchie. Our troops, on the enemy's approach, gave a cheer and before they could come up charged them with great gallantry. The fight lasted about two hours and a hait. the enemy being finally driven back to their intrenchments. The enemy's loss is said to have been very heavy, while ours will not exceed one hundred killed and wounded. Genral Gartrell was painfully wounded by a fragment of shell in the arm and side. Capt. Sheffield, a brave and gallaut officer of the 47th Georgia was killed on the field; Captains Hartnett and Wood, of the First Georgia Re-

erves, were wounded. The Reserves have received the highest encomiums for their distinguished bravery .-The color bearer of the First Georgia having been counded, a Lieutenant whose name we could not learn, took bold and rushing forward was killed within thirty yards of the

enemy's line of battle. From prisoners taken in this fight as well as from some of our own men who were captured and afterwards escaped, we learn that the enemy estimated their less in last Thurshundred killed and wounded Our loss in this action was seven killed and fifty wound-

The enemy have evacuated Boyd's Landing, and established their base at Bre's Creek. from which there is a direct road to the Coosawatcie railroad bridge. Their gunboats in Bee's Creek command the battery in their present position near the line of railroad. A lispatch from Major General Jones, received last evening, reports all quiet at Cosawatchie and Pocotaligo.

Ot Sherman's movements we have plenty of rumors. Our latest and most reliable intelligence states that he is moving cautiously towards the coast below Savannah, probably for Genesis Point. Fighting was reported Saturday at Monteith, about ten miles from Savanab. The Savanah railroad was reported torn up from the former-point to the junction of the Central and Savanah railroad. A day or two wifl develope Sherman's intentions. -Our preparations to defeat him are believed to oe ample.

The Mercury gives the following of the movements of Sherman:

Meantime Sherman has been pressing steadily towardy the city. Our torees had fallen back to the junction of the Georgia Central and Charleston and Savannah Raisroads, aboutthree miles from the city. At this important point, which commands both roads, General lardee took his stand.

It was codfidently reported yesterday, and we think correctly, that Sherman's forces were in Hardee's front, and that a demand for the surrender of the city having been refused, heavy fighting ensured, and was going on yesterday. Of the results, however, it any, no news whatever has reached us. We may hear something to-day.

The community of Savannah seem firm and quiet. - For the present, the trains will cease o run through between the two cities.

### Confederate Congress.

The proceedings are not of sufficient importance to interest our readers by detailed reports. We cull a few items of prominence from the preceedings of Tuesday.

In the Senate, Mr. Graham, offered a resplution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what disposition has been made of the machinery, implements, &c, of the Mint and Assay Office at Charlotte. N. C., and whether, in his opinion, the work of coining and assaying gold and silver may not be resumed thereat with-

out further delay; which was agreed to. The bill for the employment of free negroes and slaves to work upon fortifications, &c., passed the Senate, after several amendments. among which was the following by Mr. Gra-ham: That all slaves impressed as heretofore provided, shall be held to labor and service as aforesaid for a time not more than twelve months at any one time, except with the consent of the owner.

In the House, the Currency bill was under discussion, in which some of the North Carelina delegation participated. Some amendments had been proposed.

Mr. Gilmer, of N. C., thought it best to carry out all the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury. The depreciation of the currency, in his opinion, is owing to the redundancy of the currency, and the belief on the part of the people that when the war is over it will not be redeemed in specie. We must reduce it, therefore, and also take such measures as will restore the confidence of the people in it. He consequently favored the bill as originally reported without the proposition ed amendment as to the change in the prices

of the staples therein mentioned Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, offered a ambstitute for the 3d section of the bill, levying alter the war a tax of 10 per cent. upon ex-ports and imports. He estimated our exports

this for publication. S. McD. T. ment, when it was lost.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

SENATE THURSDAY, Dec. 15, 1864. Resolutions of enquiry as to the legal nucessity of the presence of the Legislature at the inauguration of His Excellency, the Governor, on the first of January hext; were reported back to the Senate, with a statement that the committee did not consider the requirement imperative, nor was it such, in the opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Bilis to incorporate the Cranbery Iron Works, to pay bounty to soldiers, and allow the Junior Reserves the regular military bounty, pased their third readings respec-

The Joint Select Committee on adjournment. reported in favor of adjourning on Fr day the 23rd, at 7 a. m., to meet on the first Monday in March. 1865. Leave or absence till the end of the session

was granted Mr. Matthews of Forsyth. The hour for the special order having at rived, the Sepate proceeded to vote for Councillors of State, Messrs. Charles E. Shober. Murdock McRae, and John Spackieford be ing put in nomination therefor.

The Senate then proceeded to an election for Trustees of the University, Messrs. John Poot, R. P. Dick, J. S. Amis, J. S. Cannon, S. F. Phillips, Dr. John Jordan and Dr. Peter

E. Hines being put in nomination. Pending the announce ment of the result of the elections, the bill amendatory of the act | was said to be progressing at last accounts. regulating the Militia and Home Guard, was taken up, but shortly passed over, and the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House allowed Messrs. Love, McCormick and Grier (affermative) and Messrs. Benbury, Alford, Bond of Bertie, Bond of Gates, Calloway, Herbert, Henry, Riddick, Russell, and Rogers (negative) to record their votes on the final passage of the Revenue bill; and also permitted Messrs. Love, Johnston, Phillips, and Wheeler (affirmative) and Mes rs. Alsien and McLean (uegative) to record their votes on the habeas corpus resolu-

Mr. Carson of Rutherford, moved to reconsider the vote by which the Revenue till

passed. Not agreed to. Mr. Carter, from the Judiciary Committee. reported a resolution favouring the exemption of persons engaged in manufacturing woollen

and cutton goods for the State. Bills to amend Sec. 104, Revised Code, to make the robbery of dwelling houses a capital offence : to reclaim swamp lands; for the General Assembly in Rateigh; in relation to certain election trans in Lenoir, in elerence to alien enemies and disloyal citizens; respecting the Home Guards of Clay county, and to allow whiskey to R. J McCurry, were reported on unlavourably, and the

were concurred in by ti e House. Mr. Waugh, from the Joint Select Committee on the auestion of adjournment, repor. ted in favour of adjourning on Friday, the 23:1 of December at 7 a. m., to meet on the first Monday in March, 1865.

Mr. Hanes moved to say Wednesday the 21st., to which the House agreed ayes 57,

The hour having then arrived for the-election of Councillers of State the House proceeded to vote theretor, Messrs. Henry E. Colton, J. R. Hargrave, J. F. Wooten, L. D. Pender, A. G. Foster, W. J. Yates, N. L. Williams, R. J. A. Love, P. H. Winston, Wm. Eaton, Jr, W. J. Hill. E. M. Wellborn, H. W Guion, Jnc. H. Haughton, R. L. Patterson, A. T. Davidson, C. B. Sanders, Charles Shober, Henry A. Gilham, F. B. Satterthwaite, L. Eldridge, W. H. Harrison, W. S. Harris, W. S. Devane, and W. W. Phife. This election being over the House proceed-

ed to vote for five trustees of the University, Messrs T. J. Morrisey, W. B. Wright, W. S. Battle, John A. Young, Purdy Richardson, Henry R. Bryan, Jas. T. Speight, S. F. Phillips, M. Mcciehee, Cols. D. A, Barnes and D. A. Carter, Rev. Chas. F. Deems and Hon. Z.

B. Vance being in nomination. Pending any announcement of the result of either election, the House adjourned to meet at 7 p. m. to-night.

### Sherman's Movements.

We received . yesterday Augusta and Charleston parers of the 13th, which contain many conflicting accounts of the situation of affairs around Savannah. It was rumored in Augusts on the 12th, that Sherman ind demanded the surrender of Savannah, which being refused, heavy fighting had been going on all day Sunday. Passengers from the South who reached Raleigh yesterday, report that

Sherman h id been repulsed at Savannah. Up to Monday, 10 o'clock, telegraphie communication was intact to Hardeeville, five miles from the Savannah River; on the line of the Charleston and Savannah Rairoad.

The Charleston Courier of the 13th, says ; We are still without authoratio news from Savannah. . A cheering report was in general circulation Monday, stating that a heavy fight had taken place at the junction of the Savannah and Central Railroads on Sunday, resulting in the defeat of the enemy's forces with heavy loss. No confirmation of this report was received up to a late boar last evening. The most reliable information received states that there has been considerable skirmishing and fighting at different points near the city, but no particulars are given -If is still believed that Sherman is endeavoring to edge down along the Ogeechee river to

Genesis Point or Brusswick.

A friend writing from Pocotaligo, December 11, gives the following account of affairs in that quarter? "The wires towards Savannah have been

cut and we have therefore no definite news. An engineer from Savauhah river says the road is cut between it and Savannah. We have had no communication with Savaunah vesterday or to-day. Heavy finng was heard this morning in that direction, supposed to be our gunboats shelling the enemy at or near the railroati bridge.

"Two regiments of the enemy are reported at Mackey's Point. Our troops we in fue spirits. The latest news from Savannah is tavorable. Sherman has passed Sister's Ferry, and is going down towards the city."

It was also reported yesterday that the bridge over the Savannah river had been TO THE RESTRICT OF MALE

It is stated in the Augusta papers of the 13th, that the yankees have possession of the Savannah, Athany and Gulf Railroad, and also of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad bridge over the Savannah river.

We have no doubt the struggle at Savannah has been going on for a day or two. The Georgia papers seem to be confident of our ability to hold the city and defeat Sherman.

In a day or two probably, we shall know the result of the contest, which we believe will be favorable to our side:

# TELEGRAPHIC

BEPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION. Entered eccording to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J S. Terrashen, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Savannah. RICH MOND, Dec. 15 .- The Richmond even ng Whig, eays, official information received this

morning states that the enemy stormed and car-

ried Fort McAlister on the Ogeechee yesterday. From Fast Tennessee. LYNCHBURG, Dec. 14.- Passengers by the western train to-night, report a raid on the Virginia and Tennessee road at Bristol. The enemy, supposed be a portion of Burbridge's command from Beam's Station, advanced rapidly and entered the town at five o'clock this morning, and destroyed a considerable quantity of Government stores. An engine and train on the East Tennes. see and Eastern bound passenger train on the Virginia and Tennessee road was captured between Bristol and Abingdon. No positive intelligence of the enemy's numbers, but supposed to be five or six thousand, a portion of whom are said yet to occupy the place. A body of the enemy returning towards Bean's Station, encountered our forces, at Zollicoffer, a station on East Ten-

From Gen Hoed's Army.

nessee road, 9 miles west of Bristol, where a fight

RICHMOND, Dec. 13.-The following was received to-day : Headquarters Army Tennessee, six miles from Nashville, Dec. 8th, via Mobile. Dec. 9.-Hol J. A. Seddon : About four p. m. on the 30th we attacked the enemy at Franklin and drove them from their centre line of temporary works into thele inner lines, which they evacuated during night, leaving their dead and wounded in our possession, and retired to Nashville closely pursued by our cavalry. We captured several stands of colors and about one thousand prisoners.

Our troops fought with great gallantry. We have to lament the loss of many gallant officers and brave men. Mai. Gen. Cleburne, Brig Gen. Jno. Williams, Adams, Gist, Strahl, and Granberry killed, Maj. Gen. John Brown, Brig. Gens. Carter, Manigault, Quarles, Cocker-ill and Scott wounded. Brig. Gen. Gordon was

captured. (Signed) J. B. HOOD, Gen. Subsequent telegram from Hood says, our loss in officers is excessively large in proportion to the

### Northern News.

RICH MOND, Dec. 15 .- Northern papers of . the 13th received. A Nashville telegram of the 12th only gives the details of the fight near Murfreesbaro' between Bates division and Milroy. \ A Louisville telegram of same date, says Gen. Lyon crossed the Cumberland river on Saturday, with k insville. A Corre telegram says Lyon captured a transport twep, miles above Fort Donelson and used her for crossing the river. The boat was loaded with reight and was burned, after the rebels crossed. This telegram says Lyons forces are estimated at four thousand.

Breckinridge is reported at Sparts, Tenn., with ten thousand men. ten thousand men.

The steamer Donegal, from Port Royal on the 7th, arrived at Pilad-lphia, with news of the destruction of Pocataligo bridge by the yankee forces. On the sixth, Foster's scouts had com-

municated with Sherman's forces, which were marching on Savannah. Farragut has arrived in New York. Rosencrans will command the force destined to operate in the rear of Hood.
In the yankee Senate, Davis submitted lengthy

thy Joint resolutions for the restoration of peace and union, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The resolutions propose a Convention of all the States, to which shall be referred eleven amendments of the Constitution, one forming the New England States into one, another providing for the election of President from the free and slave States. Gold 233%.

Confederate States Congress. RICHMOND, Dec. 15 .- The Senate passed the House bill, with amendment, to define and punish conspiracy against the Confederate States.

In the House, the joint resolution for recess was indefinitely postponed. The confiscation and currency bills were further discussed until adjournment.

Despatches uncalled for remaining in the Telegraph Office, Dec. 15th-Mrs. Louisa Gully; Mrs.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANTED A GOOD CITY RESIDENCE: For which a liberal price will be paid.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., de 16-4

TALLY-HO CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL. The Spring Session of this School opens on the 2d Monday in January. Tuition \$150 per Session. Board can be had on reasonable terms. Address the Principal for particulars, Tally-ho, Gran-ville county. N. C. T H. HORNER, ville county. N. C. de 16-d13

ROOMS TO LET. Several vacant Rooms to let; with or without furniture. Address Box 261, Raleigh Post Office. de 15-d2t\*

XFORD CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL. J. H. HORNER, Principal.

The next session of this School will open the 1st Oxford, N. C. Dec. 16, '64 41\* HORSALE.

A No, 1 English "HUNTER'S WATCH"-Gold -made on chronometer principles, by Bennett of Cheapside, London, manufacturer of chronometers for the English Navy. The watch is in perfect order, new and with an elegant gold chain, seal,

&c. Apply to TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co. ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, RALEIGH, N. C.

RIGHT REV. THOS. ATKINSON, D. D., Visitor. REV ALDERT SMEDES, D. D., Restor.

The next Term will commence Feb. 1st 1665, and continue twenty weeks. Price of beard, fuel, and lights, \$1000 per Term. For particulars, apply to the Rector. ATOUTH CAROLINA VOLUN-

TEER-NAVY COMPANY
Since our Agent has gone abroad to purchase a
Vessel for the Company, frequent inquiries have
been made, and a disposition manifested on the part
of the public, to further subscribe to the Capital of the public, to further subscribe to the Capital Stock of the North Carelina Volenteer Navy. It was therefore ordered by the Board of Directors at a meeting held in the town of Grandwo' on the first instant, that the books of the Company be reopened for further subscription to the Capital Stock, and remain open until the annual meeting of the Stockholders to be held in the city of Raleigh on the 2d Thursday in January next, and notice is hereby given to the Stockholders generally, that business at great importance to the Company will be brought before this approaching meeting in January, and a full attendance is expected either in person or by proxy.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,

de 16 d12t President.

Conservative, Wilmington Jenrnal, Salisbery Watchman and Charlotte Bulletin copy two